### OBITUARY.

Major General George H. Thomas, United States Army.

death, from apoptexy, in San Francisco, at eight o'clock on Monday evening, of the distinguished soldier whose name heads this article. A telegram from California announcing the attack and his critical condition was published in the HERALD of yesterday, and it was followed early in the morning by a despatch containing the intelligence of his death.

George H. Thomas was born on the clat of July, 1816, in the county of Southampton, Vilginia, his parents belonging to a family of respectability and wealth. As a schoolboy young Thomas pursued his elementary studies in his native county. As he grew older he accepted a position subordinate to his uncle, who was clerk of the county, and at the same time commenced the study of law. In the spring of 1836 the triends of the family secured for the young man a nomintion for a cadetship at the United States Military Academy at West Point. In the same year he entered the institution, and after tour years of creditable scholarship graduated June 30, 1840, class rank twelve, in an aggregate of forty-two.

MILITARY SERVICES DURING THE MEXICAN WAR. On July 1, 1840, Cadet Thomas was promoted to full second lieutenant in the Third United States artiflery. In the fall of the same year he joined his regiment in Florida, and upon the outpreak of the war in that State between the United States and the Indians Lieutenant Thomas commenced his career of active duty. On November 6, 1841, he was bre vetted first heutenant "for gallantry and good conduct in the war against the Florida Indiaus." In January, 1842, he accompanied his regiment to New Orleans, and in June of the same year to Fort Moultrie, Charleston harbor, South Carolina. In December, 1843, he was transferred to Fort McHenry, Maryland, with Company C of his regiment. April 30, 1844, he was promoted to first itentenant and joined Company E of his regiment at Fort Moultrie. In July, 1845, war with Mexico being imminent, Lieutenant Thomas was ordered with his company to report to General Zachary Taylor, and arrived a Corpus Christi in the same month. His company and the Third and Fourth regiments. United States infantry were the first troops to fand upon the soil of Texas. With Taylor's army of occupation he marched to the Rio Grande and formed part of the garrison of Fort Brown while Taylor was establishing a base of supplies at Point Isabel. In the bombardment of Fort Brown by the Mexicans from the 2d to the stn of May Lieurenant Thomas behaved with great galiantry. In June he was detached with a section of his battery and assigned to duty with the advance guard, and was stationed at Reynosa until July, when he accompanied the advance to Camargo. In September he rejoined his company, and marched to Monterey, Mexico. In the series of engagements at that place he was brevetted captain, to date from September 23, 1845, "for gallant conduct in the several conflicts at Monterey, Mexico, on the 21st, 22d and 23d of September, 1846." In November he became senior hemenant, command-ing Company E, Third United States artiflery, vice Bragg, promoted. He retained this position until February 14, 1847. In December, 1846, he again figured in the advance, and entered Victoria January, 1847, with Quitman's brigade. February 23, 1847, he was brevetted major "for gallant and mere-torious conduct in the battle of Bucan Vista.

On the return of peace Lieutenant Thomas was assigned to duty in Texas, and subsequently to Lower California and Missouri. In 1856, being then a major of the Second cavalry, he returned to Texas with his regiment. In August, 1859, he escorted the Texas reserve indians to their new home in the Indian Territory. He next examined the country on the head waters of the Canadian and Red rivers. In the summer of 1860 ne commanded another expedition to the headquarters of Conchas. On August 26, 1860, during a skirmish with the Indians of that region, he was sugarly wounded in the face. When the secession movement began he aid not hesitate a moment in deciding upon sustaining the Union cause. In November, 1860, Ceneral Twiggs surrendered the United States forces in Texas to the State troops, and the Sixth cavalry was dismounted and ordered to the loval States. Major Thomas was directed to take command of it at Carlisle barracks, where it was remounted and ordered to the field. It was at this time that began the brilliant military career which placed him among the ablest generals of the Continent.

THE FIRST CAMPAIGN IN TENNESSEE.

Major Thomas was promoted to ileatenant cole nei on April 25, 1861, and colonel of the Fifth cavairy (the old Second) on May 3, 1861. He was then placed in command of the regular troops and the First brigade of General Patterson's army of Northern Virginia. He commanded the brigade until August 26, when he was promoted to origadien general of volunteers, to date from August 17, 1861. He was then ordered to Kentucky, where, on September 15, 1861, he assumed command of Camp Dick Roomson. After the defeat of Zollicoffer at Camp Wildcat General Thomas commenced his forward movement towards Tennessee. At Lebanon he organized the First division of General Bueil's army and defeated the rebels at Mill Spring January 19, 1862, during which contest Zollicoffer was killed. Thomas' forces then moved through Kenzucky, and after the fall of Fort Donelson moved to and occupied Nashville on March 2, 1862. During the second day of the battle of Shiloh, April 7, 1862, General Thomas commanded the reserve of the Union army and was, therefore, not engaged. On April 25, 1862 General Thomas was promoted to a major general and on May 1 was assigned by General Halleck to the command of the right wing of his army, with which he participated in the siege of Corinth. He next, with his old division, on August 6, 1862, occu pied Decherd, Tenn., and was then placed in command of two divisions and marched to the relief of Louisville.

PERRYVILLE AND MURERPESHOPS General Thomas accordingly commenced a retrograde movement, reaching Nashville September 8. General Buell, commanding the department, arrived several days earlier. On September 9 General Buell started a column for Kentucky. On the 15th General Thomas started with his division, and overtook the main army at Prewitt's Knob, near Cave City, Kentucky. Upon arriving here General Thomas wa appointed second in command of the entire army. Upon reaching the vicinity of Munfordsville preparations were made to engage the enemy under Bragg. The wary rebel, however, did not bazard an action, but moved in retreat, and on the 26th our army found itself at Louisville. On the 29th of September the Army of the Ohio was divided into three corps, under Generals McCook, Crittenden and Gilbert. General Thomas continued second in general command. In the beginning of October the army moved from Louisville towards Bardstown, at which point lay the enemy in force. As our forces advanced the enemy withdrew, offering slight opposition, towards Harrodsburg and Perryville. At the latter place a severe battle was fought. General Thomas, however, commanding the right wing, took little part in the engagement-the left, under Mo Cook, bearing the brunt of the battle. In November. upon the concentration of the army at Bowling Green, General Rosecrans was assigned to the com mand of the army and the earlier designation, "Army of the Cumperland," was revived. General Thomas was appointed to command what was known as the centre, being the Fourteenth corps of the Army of the Cumberland, and consisting of five divisions. General Thomas soon after arrived with his command in Nashville. The enemy's forces at this time were very much scattered. Under the impression that the national forces would muster at Nashville, Bragg detaced his cavalry on special service in West Tennessee for the purpose of annoying General Grant. His main army meantime was disposed as follows:—Folk's and Kirby Smith's forces at Murfreesboro, Hardee's corps on the Shelbyville and Noiensville pike, between Triune and Eaglesville, with an advanced detachment at Noiensville, while no troops lay in front of Nashville, on the Franklin, Noiensville and Murfreesboro pike, In the plan of the movement General Thomas, with Negley's and Rousseau's divisions, was to advance on the right of McCook by the Franklin and Wilson pikes, threatening Hardee's right, and then to fall in by cross roads to Noiensville. Thomas was to support McCook in his attack upon Hardee, at Triune, in event of the reinforcement of Hardee. Other this time were very much scattered. Under the im

cies. The movement commenced December 36. On the morning of the 31st commenced the terrible battle of Murfreesboro, or Stone river, and after an obstinate struggle of four days it was learned that the enemy had evacuated. In his official report of the battle General Rosecrans alludes to General Thomas as "true and prudent, distinguished in counsel and on many battle fields for his courage."

on many nattice fields for his courage."

PURSUIT OF BRAGG INTO GEORGIA.

On the 5th of January the army occupied Murrecessoro, and went into winter quarters. On the loth of January, by authority of the War Department, the Army of the Cumberiand was divided into three corps, viz.:—The Fourteenth, Twentieth and Tweaty-first. Of the Fourteenth General Thomas was assigned the command. This corps was composed of five divisions, commanded by Rousseau, Negley, J. J. Reynolds, S. S. Fry and R. B. Michell. From Murfreesboro the enemy retreated and divided his forces, occupying Sheibyville and Tulahoma, and fortified. It being necessary to dislodge the enemy, a part of General Thomas' corps left Murfreesboro by the Mauchester pike, surprised and captured Hoover's Gap—a deflic three miles long—before the main linfantry support of the enemy could come up, and when they did arrive engaged them and held the position. He also held the bridge across the Garrison fork and the debouch of the Fairfield road, both important strategical points. General Thomas next attacked the enemy on the fank of their advanced position, and drove them towards. their advanced position, and drove them towards Fairfield. At Fairfield he again fought them, but the enemy fiel after a short resistance. He then moved his command towards Manchester and commoved his command towards Manchester and completed all his movements amid continuous rains and storins. By dark on the 27th of June, 1863, the whole of his corps occupied Manchester, and through his manceuvre the rebel fornied position at Tullahoma was completely danked. The whole army occupied Manchester by the 28th of June, and on the 30th, aimid an incessant rain, the troops took position, ready to commence the battle next day in the rear of Tullahoma; but during the might of aime 3; the enemy evacuated his position and retreated along the road towards Chattanooga. A part of Thomas' forces at once occupied Tullahoma, while the remainder of the army pushed on after the enemy, overtaking and fighting the rebel rearguard at Bettipage ordes.

CHICKAMAUGA.

Thomas' forces at once occupied Ithianoma, white the remainder of the army pussed on after the enemy, overtaking and dighting the recei rearguard at Betingage oracige.

CHICKAMAUGA.

On the 20th of August the army reached the Tennessee river, and, on the next day, opened a bombaroment upon Chattanooga. Having constructed pontoon bridges at various points down the Tennessee the body of Roscorans' army succeeded in effecting a crossing, notwithistanding the indeatigable chorts of the enemy to prevent him. In September General Thomas structs off towards Trenton and occupied Fick's and stevens' gaps in the Lookout Mountain. Movements of a character to threaten the enemy's communication being made at the same time by the other corps, it was discovered on the other of September that Chattanooga was evacuated and Crittenden's corps occupied the position. While these operations were going on Thomas pushed on over the Lookout and Missionary mountains, consuming two days in the passage. The enemy next took position in the vicinity of Laiayette and benind Piscon Mountain. On the 17th of September the Whole army was within supporting distance, and moved northeasterly down the chickamauga. On the 18th the head of General Thomas' column reached Relley's flouse. The next day he sent General Brannan, with two brigades, to attack a small force of the enemy still on this side of the Unickamauga. A strong body of the enemy and taking position between it and Chattanooga. An engagement ensued, commencing on the extreme iert, and ultimately extended to the right. Thomas held tacleft, and experienced the most despire attacks of the enomy, enclavoring to turn it, but all his efforts failed other portions of the lines were assaulted altee all-successionly. Night closed the first day's combat, on the 2st, the army field in the widest confusion towards Chattanooga. Rosecrans fied with the figuityes. Thomas shool immovable, in consequence of the retreat of the rest of the erest of the eremy federal thomas withdraw the left wing to Chattan

from October 27, 1863.

THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST ATLANTA.

October 15, General Grant was assigned to the command of the new Minitary Division of the Missisphi, tosecrans was laid assign, and General Thomas Geservedly assigned to the Department and Army of the Camberland. October 27, 28, 29, several points on Lookout Mountain were recaptured, and Chattandor as a spain in communication with its dentaon Lookont Mountain were recaptured, and Chartamorga was again in communication with its depois
of suppires. General Grain now reorganized the
army, and in the beginning of November commenced
that series of brilliant actions, resulting in forcing
the enemy back upon singgold and Datton, Ga.,
completely cutting off Longstreet, and Investing
Knoxvhie. In these operations General Thomasbore a prominent part. During the winter of 1863the army remained quiet. In March, 1863, General
Sherman succeeded General Grant in Command of
the Military Division of the Mississippi. In the beginning of May the movements into Georgia were
remangurated. In this great campaign General
Thomas commanded the Army of the Cumberhand,
numbering over 60,000 mea and 130 guist. On May
6 General Thomas hay with his army at and near
itinggold. During the flank operations towards
tesace General Thomas made a foun attack in
front. On the 7th of May he moved from Ringgold
and occupied Thangel Hill, Rating Shuzzard Roost Gap,
the enemy making little opposition. On the 9th he
enemy in the commentation armins Ruzzard Roost Resact General Thomas made a feint attack in front, on the 7th of May he moved from Enggold and occupied Tuanel Hill, Incing Buzzard Roost Gap, the enemy making little opposition. On the 9th he renewed his demonstration agains. Buzzard Roost and Rocky Face Ridge. In the operations against Besagg General Thomas and his army took a prominent part. On the 14th and 15th he participated in the battle at that point. On the 16th he participated in the battle at that point. On the 16th he pursued the rebel army towards Kingston. May 23 he crossed the Etowah river and bushed on towards Dallas. In the formation of the lines General Thomas deployed against New Hope church. He participated in all the skirmlishes and actions in that vicinity up to the evacuation of Allatoona Pass by the enemy. In the movement south of the Pass he moved directly on Kenesaw and Pine Mountain; in the attack upon the mountain his army occupied the centre. On the 27th of June it made a desperate assault upon the enemy's works, but was insuccessful in gaming the position. In the operations which resulted in obliging the enemy to evacuate Kenesaw General Thomas continued in the centre, and upon the retreat of the enemy he moved forward towards the railroad and pushed south towards the chaitahoochee. He struck the enemy's new position beamd Nicojack and Buttonwood Creeks, and on July 4 he pushed a strong skirmish line down the main road, capturing the entire line of the enemy's rife pits, and in made a strong skirmish line down the main road, capturing the entire line of the enemy retired and the entire rarmy moved on to the Chaitahoochee. General Thomas' left rested near Patce's lerry. In the passage of the Chaitahoochee, July 17, he crossed at Patce's and rowers' ferry bridges, and marched by Buckhead. On the afternoon of the 20th the enemy sailed from his works at Atlanta and struck a portion of Howard's corps on the main Buckhead. On the afternoon of the 20th the enemy sailed from his works at Atlanta and struck a portion of Howard's corps on t

Thomas lost about fitteen hundred killed and wonaded, and the enemy not less than five thousand. On the morning of the 22d the enemy again attacked Sherman's lines. The brunt of the action reli upon the Army of the Tennessee, though a portion of General Thomas' army became hotly engaged. On the night of the 20th of august the movement towards the left of Atlanta was continued, the Army of the Cumberland taking position below Utoy creek. The next move brought the Army of the Cumberland about Red Oak. In the movement of the 20th of August towards Jonesboro Thomas moved in the centre by Shoal creek church to Couch's, on the Decatur and Fayeteville road. General Thomas encountered but little Opposition and reached his position at Couch's. In the attack of the enemy, August 31, General Thomas shared with Howard the brilliant action at Jonesboro.

The Overtheow of Hood At Nashville.
In October General Sherman ordered General Thomas to Louisville to organize an expedition against Forrest. About the same time Hood marched northward and was threatening Sherman's communication and an invasion of Tennessee and Kenucky. General Snerman assigned General Thomas to the command of the forces designated to operate against him. In November, the expedition across Georgia being in course of organization, Sherman. Tetaming four full corps for the purpose, placed the rest of his army under General Thomas to the command of the forces designated to operate against him. In November, the expedition across Georgia being in course of organization, Sherman. Tetaming four full corps for the purpose, placed the rest of his army under General Thomas to hold all necessary points along the railroad and to keep Hood employed. By a prudent defensive attitude he induced the enemy to attack at Frankin, and gained a complete victory, capturing thirty stands of colors, a thousand prisoners, and killed and wounded about 6,000 of his troops. On November 30, with his whole force across the river and to draw Thomas out of his compact position for the pur the thanks of the nation and was presented with a gold medal by the Legislature of Tennessee. Everywhere throughout the country he was hailed with pride as an officer who had never sustained a deleal and who had demonstrated the possession of great

and who had demonstrated the possession of great military skill.

HIS CAREER SINCE THE CLOSE OF THE WAR.
For his important service at Nasaville the deceased hero was promoted to the rank of major general in the regular army. After the close of the war he was assigned to department duty in Tennessee and Kentucky, and latterly in California. It is stated in the telegraphic despatch referred to that during the past few weeks he had enjoyed unusually good health, and that on Monday afternoon, at haif-past five o'clock, while attending to business in his office, he was seized with the fit of apoplexy which carried him off less than three hours later. Generals Ord and Whipple being absent in Arizona the command of the department temporarily falls upon Colonel Hough, assistant adjutant General.

In all respects the death of General Thomas is a great national calamity. His place can hardly be filled. As a soddler he was as gallant and heroic a man as ever lived; as an officer he was skifful and energetic; as a patriot he was devoted and enthusiastic. In the wakks of private life General Thomas was distinguished for the possession of all those

gentle traits of character which are ever to be found in the true gentleman. May his soul rest in

THE NEWS IN WASHINGTON.

Intenso Sadness in Army Circles-An Order Issued from Headquarters-Action of the President.

WASHINGTON, March 29, 1870. The news of the death of Major General Thomas ecasioned intense sadness in army circles here General Sherman first received the intelligence upon reaching the War Department this morning, where telegram from Colonel Hough, of General Thomas staff, to Adjutant General Townsend, received about The President to-day addressed a telegram of con-

tolence to Mrs. Thomas, who is in San Francisco. It is understood that the remains of General Thomas will be taken to Troy, N. Y., for interment. The body will be escorted from San Francisco by the officers of the start.

There are about fifty officers and ex-officers in this city who served under General George H. Thomas, and a meeting will be held to-morrow to take suitable action in regard to his death. Prominent among those who are expected to take part in the ceremo nies are Generals Cox, Garffeld, Warren, Schurz, slocum, Beatty, Howard, Negley, Coburn, Shoeff, Mussiey, and Colonels Marks and Stone, of his staff. The following order has been issued from army

The following order has been issued from army headquarters;—

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, March 29, 1870.

It has become the painful duty of the General to enhounce to the army the death of one of our most exalted Generals—George H. Thomas—who expired has evening, at hair past seven, in San Francisco, Cal. There is no need to turn to the archives to search for his history, for it is recorded in almost every page during the past ten years; but his classmate and comrade owes him a personal tribute, in which he knows every member of the army shares. General Thomas entered the Military Academy in the class of 1836, graduated in 1840 and was commissioned as a second lieutenant in the Third artillery, and sent to Florida. He served with his regiment continuously until December 24, 1853, when he became a captain, having been particularly distinguished at Monterey Fiorida. He served with his regiment continuously until December 24, 1853, when he became a captain, having been particularly distinguished at Monterey and Buena Vista, Mexico. On the 12th of May, 1855, he was appointed to the Second cavalry as major, and served with that regiment continuously until ne became its colonel on the 3d of May, 1861. The great civil war found him at his post, true and ilrm, amid the terrible pressure he encountered by reason of his birthplace. Virginia; and President Lincola commissioned him as a brigadier general of volunteers and sent him to Kentucky. There, too, his services were constant and eminent in the highest degree. He won the first battle in the West—at Mill Spring, Ky.—and from first to last, without a day's or an hour's intermission, he was at his post of duty, rising steadily and irresistibly through all the grades to the one he held as Major General of the regimar army at the time of his ceath. At Shioh, Corinth, Perryville, Stone river, Cheamangas, Chattanooga, Atlanta and Neshville he furfiled the proudest hopes of his ardent friends, and at the close of the war General George II. Thomas stood in the very front rank of our war fenerals.

The General has known General Thomas inti-

The General has known General Thomas inti-This General has known General Thomas inti-mately since they sat as boys on the same bench and the quality in him, which he holds up for the admiration and example of the young, is his com-plete and entire devotion to duty. Though sent to Florida, to Mexico, to Texas and Arizona, when duty there was absolute banishment, he went cheer-fully and never asked a personal favor, exemption or leave of absence. In battle he never wavered. Firm and of full faith in his cause he knew it would

Firm and of full faith in his cause he knew it would prevait; and he never sought advancement of rank or honor at the expense of any one. Whatever he exteed of these were his own, and no one disputed his fame. The very impersonation of honesty, integrity and honor, he will stand to us as the beau ideal of the soldier and gentleman.

Though no leaves no child to bear his name, the old Army of the Cumberland—numbered by tens of thousands—called him father, and will weep for him in tears of manly grief. Its wife, who cheered him with her messages of love in the darkest hours of war, will mourn him now in sadness, enastened by the sympathy of a whose country.

war, will mourn nim now in sadiess, classened by
the sympathy of a whose country.

The last sad rues due him as a man and soldler
will be paid at Troy, N. Y., on the arrival of his remains, and the friends of nis family, and all of his
courades who can be present, are invited there to
share in the obseques.

At all military posts and stations the flags will be
placed at half mast, and fitteen gans fired on the
day after the receipt of this order, and the usual
badges of mourning will be worn for thirty days.

By command of GENERAL SHERMAN.

E. D. TOWNSEND. Adultant General.

By command of E. D. Townsend, Adjutant General

## YACHTING.

Mr. Ashbury's Present to the Royal York-

shire Club. [From Bell's Lite in London, March 18.]

The cup presented to this club by Mr. James Ashbury is now on view at the establishment of Mr. Bright, Panlip Buildings, Brighton. The trophy is a large oval vase, with covers, mounted on an ebony stand. On each side of the bowl are two sea nymphs, and an anchor and mooring buoy surmount the cover. The bowl of the vase bears two medallions, one representing the grant of the first charter to the town of Huil by Edward I., in 1299, and the other two schooner yachts under a press of canvas.

The cap will be sailed for at the next regatta of the Royal Yorkshire Yacht Club.

Prince of Wales Vacht Club. The monthly meeting of the above club was held on Monday evening, March 14, at the Freemasons' Tavern, London, the Commodors in the chair.

After the minutes of the previous meeting had been read and confirmed the club proceeded to the been read and confirmed the club proceeded to the annual election of officers for the coming season. On the motion of Mr. Webster, seconded by Mr. Bass, Mr. Cecil Long was unanimously re-elected Commodore, with due encominums on his finess for the office and earnest desire to promote the interests of the club in which he had been so successful. On the motion of Mr. Borras, seconded by Mr. A. Turner, Mr. W. L. Low was relected Vice Commodore. On the motion of Mr. Burton, seconded by Mr. A. Turner, Mr. R. Sadher was re-elected Rear Commodore. On the of Mr. Burton, seconded by Mr. A. Turner, Mr. R. Sadher was re-elected Rear Commodore. On the motion of Mr. F. Lemann, seconded by Mr. Webster, Mr. Percevai Turner was re-elected Treasurer. On the motion of Mr. Smith, seconded by Mr. Brown, Mr. Webster was re-elected Cup Bearer. On the motion of the Commodore, seconded by the Vice, Mr. G. Legg was re-elected Honorary secretary. The whole of the officers having thanked the club for the honor conferred upon them the following other elections were gone through:—

Auditors, Messrs, A. Turner, E. O. Knibbs and W. Massingham, measurers of yachts, the Vice Commo-

Audhors, Messis, A. Turner, E. G. Knibbs and W. Massingham; measurers of yachts, the Vice Commoore and Messis. Dowdall, Knibbs and Low; sailing committee, the officers and Messis. Bate, Benson, Burd, Burton, Channer, Dowdall, R. Hewitt, Mounsell, Lawrence, Lord, Melton and J. Smith.

sell, Lawrence, Lord, Melton and J. Smith.
The opening trip was then arranged for Saturday,
April 30, yachts to rendezvous at Erith at two P. M.
and to proceed to Gravesend. The dinner to take
place at the New Falcon, at Gravesend.
On the recommendation of the Sailing Committee,
the 11th of May was fixed for the first match for
yachts of the club not exceeding twenty-five tons;
the 25th of June for the second match, and the 23d of July for the subscription match from Gravesend to Ramsgate.

Mr. Edward Langtry, of the Red Gauntlet schooner. meeting.

# THE WEST SIDE ASSOCIATION.

The Commissioners on the Riverside Park are Told What to Do and How to Do It.

The West Side Association held a meeting a few evenings since, at which a committee was appointed to request the commissioners on the Riverside park to proceed with the completion of their work as

rapidly as may be practicable. The committee, in pursuance of their instructions, sent a lengthy communication to the commissioners in which they requested them in the most urgent manner to prosecute the work already begun. Tney contended in it that the west side must be preferred for building and rapid means of ransit provided. Until this be done they believe the land will remain vacant and unproductive, and they assert had it been properly cared for ten years ago it would be at present built up and populated. Great injustice, they say, is suffered by the property owners from the increased taxation, while the improvements are so greatly delayed. For instance, in 1856 the Twelfth ward was set down by the Tax Commissioners at \$8,140,360 and last year at \$42,648,865. The west siders contend that there is nothing to justify this increase of valuation; that, in fact, the whole property on the west side would not this year rent for as much as the tax that is levied on it. The tax on the property is therefore equal to a tax of ten per cent on improved real estate, and they claim that when the street improvements, which would tend to make the property productive, are needlessly delayed, the tax becomes a great wrong and the burden intolerable. It is evident, they say, that if the necessary work for the preparation of the west side for building be pursued with diligence, and accompilshed, as it might easily be, within three to dive years, the results would be most advantageous to the property owners, to the growth of the city, to the real taxable value of its property and to the increase of its population and business. They think, on the other hand, that the present and past slow progress and delay does not appear to be justified by any sound or controlling reason and works disadvantage and loss to all the interests which it is the duty of a good administration of the city government to protect. The committee conclude their communication to the commissioners by reterating that they base their requests for the diligent prosecution of the work upon considerations of the public interests and public duty. they assert had it been properly cared for ten years

## THE COURTS.

A Detective's Lay to Entrap a Suspected Counterfeit Dealer-The Party Discharged-Sentence on a Counterfeiter-The Post Office Detention Letter Case-The Wolff-

Custom House Prosecution-Close of the Term of the Court of General Sessions.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT. A Detective's Lay-An Alleged Counterfeit Passer Discharged. Before Judge Benedict.

The United States vs. James Coddington .- The defendant was arrested on a charge of having counterfeit money in his possession, with intent to pass the same and to defraud the government. From the statements made in the case to the District Attorney it appeared that the counterfeit money found on the accused was placed in his pockets without his knowledge by a secret service detective, who, having a suspicion of Coodington, took this means of procuring evidence against him. On motion of the District Attorney a noile prosequi was entered and the defendant was discharged.

A Counterfeiter Sentenced.

The United States vs. Martin Frank. - The defendant was one of a gang of counterfeiters arrested some time ago at Snake Hill, N. J., but whose operasome time ago at Snake Hill, N. J., but whose opera-tions were directed in this city. The defendant pleaded guity to having obtained the engraving of plates and the printing therefrom of counterfeit tobacco stamps. In passing sentence on him Judge Benedict remarked that the crime was deserving of the full punishment prescribed by the statute—fif-teen years at hard labor; but inasmuch that the defendant had given important information to the government he would mitigate the punishment. Frank was then sentenced to five years' hard labor in the Kings County Penitentiary.

### UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT. The Detention of Letters at the Post Office

Case. Before Commissioner Osborn.

The examination in the case against General Jones, Postmaster, for detaining letters, was called up yesterday. Mr. Edwin James appeared for the applicants and District Attorney Purdy for the gov-

applicants and District Attorney Purdy for the government, as to the right of the Postmaster to detain a large number of etters addressed to Mr. W. Martine and other parties.

Upon the case being called and no one appearing to represent the government Mr. Commissioner Osborn proposed to make an order upon the Postmaster to deliver the letters to the complainants. Subsequently the Assistant District Attorney entered the room, and by consent the argument was set aside for Friday next, at ten o'clock.

The Alleged Custom House Smuggling Case-

The Alleged Custom House Smuggling Case. came up for examination yesterday, but in the absence of witnesses on the part of the prosecution it

### COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

A Day of Acquittuls-Close of the Term. Before Gunning S. Beaford, Jr., City Judge.

The first case disposed of by the jury yesterday was an indictment for felonious assault and battery against Charles Stude, the complainant, John Coch rane, alleging that on the 27th of November, 1869, the defendant fired a pistol at him, inflicting a wound upon his arm. The circumstances showed that Mr. Stude was a dealer in birds; that a few days before the occurrence a burglary was committed an \$300 worth of birds stolen; that Cocarane visited \$300 worth of birds stolen; that Cochrane visited his store and exchanged some of the songsters, which he recognized as part of the stolen property. A difficulty ensued and stude ejected nim from the store. The following morning Cochrane and his brother-in-law visited the premises and beat Mr. Stude so severely that two friends did not recognize him. In the excitament of the moment he took a pistol and fired it as they were running away. The jury rendered a verdet of not guilty.

John and Alexander McDonaid, who were charged what assaulting william Mulligan on Christmas day, were also acquitted.

John and Alexander McDonaid, who were charged with assaulting William Mulligan on Christmas day, were also acquitted.

Terence baley, who was charged with receiving a blanket, worth seven dollars, knowing it to have been stolen from Thomas Johnson, was acquitted, there being no legal restimony to sustain the charge. Patrick O'Neill and Henry Judge, who were charged with stealing, on the lath of Pebruary, \$182 from Patrick Harrington, were promptly acquitted, there being no evidence against them.

There were a number of cases on the calendar, but owing to the absence of material witnesses they had to be put over till the next term. Before the petty jurors were discharged

Judge Bedford said:—I feet it my duty to return my thanks to all the gentlemen who have served as petty jurors in the readition of their verdicts during the trisis this term.

Mr. Fellows—I hope it will not be deemed immodest in me it I join your Honor in the thanks on the part of the office. This jury have been unusually vigilant and faithful in the discharge of their duties, and certainly society is very much indebted to them for the result of their labors.

A facetous counsel on the other side of the har said:—I thank them, for they have acquitted most of my clients.

Judge Bedford—Well, we are all satisfied, and the

my clients.

Judge Bedford-Well, we are all satisfied, and the Court may be adjourned sine die. There have been several important convictions before Judge Bedford during the month, such as those of McDonald, the emigrant swindler, and Ja-coos the Peter Fank gift swindler, who, thanks to the City Judge, are doing the State some service at

#### ing Sing. COURT CALENDARS-THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Held by Judge Cardozo. Court opens at half-past ten o'clock A. M.—Nos. 294, 230, 240, 261, 262, 263½, 42, 198, 188, 221, 223, 236, 286, 261.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Held by Judge ingraham. Calendar called at twelve o'clock M.—Nos. 82, 86, 132, 146, 140, 162, 164, 170, 171, 173, 175, 176, 178, 179, 186, 187, 188, 189, 199, 191. Call 197.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Part 1.—Before Judge Curtls.—Nos. 707, 718, 719, 726, 738, 754, 777, 789, 840, 850, 872, 876, 833, 886, 890, 891, 896, 893, 990, 991, 992, 993, 993, Part 2.— 901, 902, 903, 809, 911, 917, 919, 922, 927, 930. Part 2.— Before Judge Alker.—Nos. 751, 916, 532, 759, 773, 774, 883, 897, 907, 912, 916, 933, 934, 937. COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—Anjourned for the

# RROOKLYN COURTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT-IN ADMIRALTY.

Collision-Improper Anchoring-Decision By Judge Benediet.
Ramondo Scotto vs. The Ship Queen of the East nd Daniel G. Bacon vs. the Brig Calypso .- The ne-

cessity of a speedy decision in this case leads me to commence at once and briefly the result of my examination into the evidence which has produced before me. It appears quite plainly from the evidence that there was negligent management on board the ship in permitting her to drag as she did, owing doubtless to the circumstance that the master was on shore, the chief mate off duty, and master was on shore, the chief mate off duty, and the second mate aloue in command. Accordingly, if, as the result of such negligence, the ship was placed in dangerous proximity to other vessels at anchor in the harbor, she must be held responsible for all damages arising out of her improper location. There is no dispute upon the evidence that the brig was anchored in a proper place, that the precautions taken by her to prevent dragging were proper and successful, that those on board of her were watchful, and when the ship was seen dragging towards them on the flood tide took proper steps to enable her to pass in safety, and that when upon the turn of the tide the ship swung down upon the brig, everything possible to be done on the part of the brig, everything possible to be done on the part of the brig, everything possible to be done on the part of the brig, everything possible to be done on the part of the brig, everything possible to be done on the part of the brig, everything possible to be done on the part of the brig, everything possible to that entangiement their chains, and by reason of that entangiement the brig was started toward the ship, after she had brought up under the brig's stern. The manner in which the ship is stated to have passed the brig does not appear to me improbable when the currents of the locality, the winds and the tides, the weight of the ship and the nature of the bottom are considered. Nor does it appear impossible that he snip's chain and suchor should have become entangied with those of the brig, as is claimed on her part. Certainly the impossibility is not so manifest as to require me to hold, in the face of the positive denial of eight witnesses from the brig, that the brig's chain was paid out after the ship brought up astern, and the vessels by that means brought nearer to each other. If it be true, then, that when the ship ceased to drag she was under the stern of the brig, with her chain entangled with that of the brig, with her chain entangled with that of the brig, the the second mate alone in command. Accordingly, if, as the result of such negligence, the ship was

of the brig would render a collision imminent. The decree in the first case must, therefore, be that the libellants recover of the ship the Queen of the East the damages by them sustained by reason of the collision in question, with costs. In the second case, the libel against the brig must be dismissed, with

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT. Charge of Passing Counterfeit Money.

Before Commissioner Newton.

A few days since Charles Teppe, a grocer at the corner of Baitic and Bond streets, was arrested on the charge of having passed a counterfeit twenty goods store of Samuel Downing. No. 146 Fulton ave-nue. Downing, however, refused to make a formal complaint against Teppe, and the Commissioner, therefore, discharged him. Yesterday Teppe was taken before the Commis-

therefore, discharged him.
Yesterday Teppe was taken before the Commissioner again on the charge of having passed a counterfeit twenty dollar bill of the Oneida National Bank of Utica on Daniel Healion, a dealer in dry goods at No. 99 Fulton avenue. The alleged offence was committed on the 18th inst. He was held to ball la the sum of \$1.000, to await an examination. Both of these bills are remarkably well executed, and calculated to deceive the sharpest tradesmen.

A Lawyer Refuses to Obey a Supposition.

A Lawyer Rofuses to Obey a Subpœun. United States vs. Richard Rowland et als.-In this case the defendants are charged with having conspired to defraud the government by means of a conspired to defraud the government by means of a bogus mortgage upon some property in South Brooklyn, which had been seized and condemned for a violation of the revenue laws. One of the counsel for defence, Mr. H. R. Whittlick, was served with a subpena ordering him to appear and produce the original mortgage, which he holds in his possession. Whittlick refused to produce it, whereupon Judge Benedict issued an order, which was made returnable this morning, requiring him to show cause why he refused to obey the subpena. The hearing of the Rowland case was again adjourned yesterday.

Illness of Commissioner Jones. Mr. Commissioner Jones' iliness still continues and he is, therefore, unable to attend to business in his court.

> SUPREME COURT-CIRCUIT. A Promissory Note Case. Before Judge Pratt.

David P. Gardiner and Gideon Johnson vs. John D. Hennessy.-The plaintiffs, who are partners in the building business, bring suit to recover \$5,735,

the amount of four promissory notes, which they claim they received from defendant in payment for work done.

The detendant denies that the notes were given under any such circumstances, as no claim existed, and alleges that they were given to plaintiffs in order that they might show them to creditors, who were pressing them for money. In support of this allegation defendant further answers that he did not stamp the notes, which had been written merely for temporary accommodation and were to be returned. Case on.

### NEWARK METHODIST CONFERENCE.

Closing Session-The Methodist Book Concern Examined-Flourishing Condition of Romanism-Ministerial Appointments.

After the opening of the conference yesterday the secretary, Rev. M. E. Ellison, read the report of the committee appointed to investigate the alleged frauds in the Methodist Book Concern, showing that there was no foundation for the charge of fraud and that the concern was in a most flourishing conaition. The committee had given their earnest attention to this question, and had examined all the documents upon which the minority based their report, and yet they feit bound to arrive at the foregoing conclusion. The minority report was sub-mitted, dissenting from that of the majority, but the latter was adopted almost unanimously.

The report of the labors of the Rev. Dr. Butter, of the toreign mission, was then submitted. According to this report Romanism is as flourishing as its most sanguine votary could hope for, and the foreign mission, of which Dr. Butter is so able an exponent, has no light task before it in compassing the downfall of Popery. In 1800 there was 1 Catholic bishop in the United States, 100 priests and 60,000 adherents. To-day the Roman Church here numbers 7 archbishops, 53 bishops, 3,500 priests, 3,483 churches, 49 ecclesiastical institutions, 29 colleges, 128 monasteries, 286 nunneries, 134 high schools and 123 monasteries, 286 nunneries, 134 high schools and 4,000.000 adherents. There are thus more Romanists in this country than in Treland, and more priests and Papists in New York than in Duolin. Forty years ago the Romanists were one to twenty-nine of the population of the country; to-day they are one to six. The report concluded with the lamentable declaration, "And still they come."

The business of the Conlerence was then concluded and the members took their departure.

The following are the appointments:—

NEWARK DISTRICT. J. C. CEARLE, E.

Newark—Halsey street, J. S. Chadwick; Frankin street, J. R. Daniels; Cilnton street, B. M. Chadwick; Frankin street, D. Walters; Central church, k. R. Meredith; Eighth avenue, E. E. Littie; St. Paul's, O. H. Hiflany; Trinity, J. S. Boswell; South Market street, to be supplied; Cilnton avenue, S. Van Benschoten; East Newark, J. Scariett; Roseville, W. J. Glitchenary, R. B. Collins; City Mission, A. M. Talmer; Belleville, J. P. Dalley; Frankin, G. T. Jackson; Bloomfield, S. W. Hilliard; Montelair, T. H. Landon. Orange—

South Market street, to be supplied: Clinton avenue, S. Van Benschoten; East Newark, J. Scariett; Roseville, W. J. Glit; Centeurs; H. M. Collins, try M basion, A. M. Palmer; Belled B. W. Hilliard; Montelair, T. H. Landon, Orange, 10 the supplied; Maplewood, to be supplied; Springfield, J. E. Hancock; Milburn, to be supplied; Springfield, J. E. Hancock; Milburn, to be supplied; Springfield, J. E. Hancock; Milburn, to be supplied; Summit, W. S. Galloway; Chatham, to be supplied; Livingston, to be supplied; Madison, S. Parsons; Green Village, C. A. Lipphnout; Whippany, to be supplied; Livingston, to be supplied; Madison, S. Parsons; Green Village, C. A. Lipphnout; Whippany, to be supplied; Holernia and Greenville, G. Miller; Boonton, T. Walters; Whitehall, to be supplied; Pranspany, to be supplied; and Notch Church, O. Hilms, Verona, J. S. Gilbert.

Principal of Centeanty Collegiate Institute and member of First church, Orange, Quarterly Conference.

Jensey City—Trinity church, D. W. Bartine; St. Paul's, C. Larew; Hedding, J. M. Freeman; Centenny, J. B. Faulks, Bergen—Emory church, J. Alkinson; Lafavette, W. L. Hougland, Greenville and Communipaw, E. Clement, Bayonne and Bergen Point, J. Emory. Hoboken, W. Tonison. Haloson Otty: Simpson church, A. L. Thille, Arcola, to bupplied; Simpson church, and the Miller, Law of the Supplied of Sandard, A. Compton, Ashbury church, A. H. Thille, Arcola, to bupplied; Spring Valley, and Middelown, W. Camberlin, Mechanicaville, S. D. Jones, Ladenthown, M. C. Reed, M. W. Shipson; Ladenthown, W. C. Reed, M. W. Shipson; Church, A. B. Lockwood: Palisade avenue, J. S. Porter; West End, H. M. Simpson; A. Compton, Ashbury church, A. H. Thilts, Arcola, to be supplied. Spring Valley and Middelown, W. C. Reed, M. M. Shipson; G. M. Green, M. C. Reed, Woodre, E. W. J. L. Hurlbut; Paterson avenue, J. H. Jacobs; Grace church, J. N. Fitzgerald. Bloomingdale, W. H. Dickerson, New Propect, R. Johns, G. God, M. M. London, C. Reed, Woodre, R. Grand, C. R. Green, M. M. Green, M. M. Green, M. Green,

Newton, C. C. Winans; Andover and Roseville, C. R. Barnes; Stanhope and Waterlow, W. Vorbees; Franquis, Ility, W. E. Blakeslee; Rope W. B. Wigs; Mount Hermon, W. H. McCormier, Colonical and Haineaburg, H. Litte; Blairs, town and Svariawood, G. O. Carmichae; Walpack Centre and Mild Svariawood, J. B. Mathias; Haineaville, J. Tindali; Middle Sraithdeld, to be supplied; Dingman's Ferry, J. E. Irvine; Milford, J. McCauley; Fort Jervis, Drew Church, J. I. Morrow; Sparrowbush, P. G. Ruckman; Barryville and Fone Eddy, to be supplied; Forrestburg, A. L. Smith; Ottsville, T. S. Hargarty; Centreville and Generoville, A. M. Harris; Unionville and West-town, W. H. McBride; Vernon and New Milford, P. Winans; Glen, Wood, J. B. Brady, Libertyville and Core-ville, C. Cark, Sr.; Deckertown and Wantage, W. H. Horton; Branchville and Lavette, S. N. Bebout; Warri, Frankin, Sanchville and Lavette, S. N. Bebout; Warri, Frankin, Sanchville and Lavette, S. N. Bebout; Warri, Frankin, Sanchville and Carticle, C. Cark, Sr.; Spatta, C. R. W. Bebout; Warri, Frankin, S. N. Heward; Frankin, Sanchville and Carticle and Car

# ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, March 29, 1870. Second Lieutenant David H. McComas, United States Army, unassigned, has resigned. First Lieu tenant Edward Simonton, Brevet Captain Fourth infantry, and Second Lieutenant Varren C. Dunton, Brevet First Lieutenant Second Infantry, have at their own request been dropped from the rolls of their regiments, and will repair to their homes and await orders. Private Thomas Dolan, of the Fith cavalry is assigned duty as messagger at the Execu-tive Mansion.

## THE NAVY YARD OUESTION.

The Proposition to Establish a Great National Dockyard at New London, Conn.-What Steps Have Already Been Taken in That Direction-Naval and Congressional Views of the Plan.

In the year 1862 the Secretary of the Navy, under the authority of Congress, appointed a "Board of Officers," of which Rear Admiral S. H. Stringham was chairman, to examine and report as to the comparative fitness of "the harbor of New London and its surroundings," "Narraganset Bay," and "League Island," in the Delaware river, for a navy yard for iron-ciad vessels. The Board devoted much time in making the required investigations, and on the 24th of October, 1862, they made their report in favor of New London.
The following resolution was passed by the

Board:-

Resolved. That the harbor of New London possesses greater advantages for a navy yard and naval depot than any other location examined by this Board.

Some of the advantages of "the harbor of New London," enumerated by the Board, are the following:-

Some of the advantages of "the harbor of New London," enumerated by the Board, are the following:—

Pirst.—"Adequate depth of water at and near the site for vessels of the largest class."

Second.—"Facility of lugress and egress. The harbor of New London," said the Board, "has a fine, clear entrance from the ocean, accessible at all times and all seasons. From it vessels of any class can proceed to sea with almost any wind."

Third.—"Security from an attack by an enemy," said the Board. "The present delences of the harbor of New London are Forts Trumbuil and Griswold. the first a strong fortress, built of grante, in the most substantial manner, and the second an extensive earthwork, on Groton Heights, opposite the city of New London. From the entrance of the harbor from Long Island Sound to the site deemed most suitable for a navy yard there are on either side of the river numerous points upon which from towers or turrets, armed with guns of largest calibre, can be erected at monerate cost, and so arranged as to render the entrance of hostile vesses impossible, if forts and towers can be constructed of sufficient strength to resist the aback of snips of modern construction and armannent. Brigadier General George W. Cullum, of the United States Engineers, states as his opinion that 'no harbor in the United States is more susceptible of defence against the entrance of a feet than New London. Although the city of New London does not contain a large population to resist invasion its railroad connections are such as to bring the cities of New York, Brooklyn, Boston, New Haven, Hartford, Springfield, Worcester, Providence and many other populous cities and towns within about four hours' time. Its roads connect with the whole network of railroads travering the New England States and New York, and by them and its water connections probably as large a mintary force could be concentrated at this point in a given time as at any other point on the Atlantic Coast."

Fourth—Security from violent winds and sea, and from the w

Fourth-Security from violent winds and sea, and from ice, whether fast or floating. The harbor of New London is well protected from violent winds and sea, and is not obstructed by ice. Vessels of any size may anchor there with perfect safety at all

times.

Fifth—Ample accommodations for safe anchorage. FUTH.—Ample accommodations for safe anchorage, with good holding ground in the adjacent waters. The waters adjacent to the harbor of New London are fisner's Island Sound and Gardner's Bay. Spacious paddicads, having abundant depth of water for the largest vessels, with the best holding ground and ample space to accommodate any number of vessels that the government may desire to concentrate there.

Sixth—The site on the Thames river, said the Board, has abundant space for the erection of all buildings, docks and basins that may be required for a first class establishment, with extensive water front for the accommodation of a large number of vessels.

Sixth—It is believed that some foundations could be found without resorting to the tedious and expensive process of piling.

Eighth—The range of tide at New London is 2.5 feet (two and a haif feet.)

Ninth—The currents at New London are not rapid, the water is clear and there is nothing to be apprehended from deposits at his place.

Tenth—Facilities for procuring supplies, &c. The report said on this point;—In addition to the means of transportation by water to a harbor always accessible the railroad communications connect with the great lines which traverse the Eastern, Northern and Western States, and render the productions of those States available with ease and the points where the largest portion of our merchant marine is constructed.

ductions of those States available with ease and certainty, and these Northern and Eastern States are the points where the largest portion of our merchant matine is constructed.

Eleventh—Facilities for procuring workmen of all classes. No reasonable doubt can exist as to the practicability of procuring at New London all the mechanics and workmen of every description which may be necessary to execute the work in a navy yard; for, although the city of New London does not at this time contain a large population of this kind, the numerous cities, towns and villages of New England and New York abound in artisans of all descriptions, who are ever ready to respond to demands for their services. These people always concentrate where employment is to be obtained, and there would be great inducements for them to resort to New London, where house rents are remarkably low. Tenements can be had in the immediate vicinity, and the cost of living is moderate.

Tweith—Health of the vicinity, "No question can be raised," said the Board, "as to the superior health enjoyed by the residents of New London."

The above are some of the advantages named by

The above are some of the advantages named by the Board as pertaining to the site on the Tname river. The House Committee on Naval Affairs were subsequently charged by resolution, January 7, 1884, "to inquire into and report upon the expediency of

the establishment of a new navy yard, for the construction, docking and repair of iron, iron-clad and other vessels, and the proper site for its location."

This committee after, as they say in their report, "a very careful and thorough consideration of the whole subject," came to the same conclusion, viz., that the site upon the Thames, near New London, Conn., combines in a greater degree than any other the essential advantages and conditions for such an establishment, and is free from the objections obtaining at other places.

Of the report of the board of officers in favor of New London this committee said:—"This report, proceeding from officers of such unquibted character and eminence in their respective prolessions, seemed to your committee to be enutled to very great w ght and consideration. Nevertheless, the committee felt they would not properly have discharged the duty assigned them by adopting the conclusions of any commission, however competent, without a careful Investigation and examination for themselves both of the evidence and arguments applicable to the subject. The result of this examination has led the committee to the same conclusion reached by the board of officers appointed by the Secretary of the Nav."

conclusion reached by the board of officers appointed by the Secretary of the Navy."

The following extracts from the report of the committee not only show the entire defensibility of the site on the Thames river, near New London, but the importance of a navy yard and arsenal at that point, as affording the surest protection to the city of New York on the east and to the coasts and commerce of

simportance of a navy yard and arsenal at that point, as affording the surest protection to the city of New York on the east and to the coasts and commerce of Long Island Sound:—

The land on both sides at the extreme mouth of the harbor is high and bold, admirably adapted to carthwork and other batteries, and at some distance from the mouth are islands convenient for fortification. From there, at short range, could be concentrated such a fire from modern ordanace as would be destructive to any fleet. \* \* And the committee had before them the opinions of such high authorities as Brigadier General Culium, a distinguished engineer, who constructed the present defences there; also of Major General George B. McClellan, General Dix and Colonel Gates, each of whom had examined the locality with particular reference to this question; and of a commission consisting of Generals Totlen, Baroard and McComb, confirming the views of the board of officers before referred to, that "no harbor in the United States is more susceptible of defence than that of New London." The relation of a navy yard at New London to the defence of the city and commerce of New York the Committee on Naval Affairs justly regarded as one of very great importance; and this part of the subject acquires new interest from the channel to Hell Gate, so that vessels of large draught may reach and leave New York by that route, all of which must pass to sea through "the Race," near New London. The committee said in their report, 1864.—The entrance to Long Island Sound from the ocean is through the narrow channel or getteway called the "Race," This gateway is not four miles in width, divided midway by a rook or ledge called "Vallant Rock." The oslip channel entrance to the Sound is consequently but two miles in width on each side the "Vallant Rock." The only one or the other of these channels must pass every ship from the one of the subject military and navia suborities that a defence of the highest military and navia suborities that a defence of the highest m

tection; the establishment of line proposed yard at this point would appear to raise the question to one of mational importance and necessity, even beyond its immediate use as a naval depot.

Two years ago the State of Connecticut conveyed by deed of gift, to the United States, a tract of land lying on the Tames river, with one mile of water front, "to be held by the United States for naval purposes," "The land is situated," says the Secretary or the Navy, in his last annual report, "on the banks of the Thames river," having "a depth of water of over thirty lect."

The removal of the Brooklyn Navy Yard will put some \$30,000,000 or \$40,000,000 into the Treasury of the United States, while one-tenth of that sum will prepare and fit up a naval establishment at the site which the government now owns upon the Thames, that will rurnish greater facilities to the service than the yard to be absandoned. The granite and timber are close at nand, and it is believed that a navy yard can be constructed and carried on at the point named with less comparative cost than at any other location.